

In any event, the resolution of this matter serves to dispose of a zoogeographic anomaly. The species of *Stemmiulida* are known to occur in the Neotropical (Vera Cruz to Ecuador), Ethiopian (West Africa, Tanzania), and Oriental (south India, Ceylon) regions, and the presence of members of this old group in the Holarctic of central eastern China would be an unusual (although not impossible) situation. We can not, unfortunately, correct the nomenclatorial anomaly that results from the relocation of *Sinostemmiulus* into the *Nemasomatidae*; this name remains as an immortal self-indictment.

REFERENCES

- Chamberlin, R. V., and Y. M. Wang. 1953. Records of Millipeds (Diplopoda) from Japan and other Oriental areas, with descriptions of new genera and species. Amer. Mus. Novitates 1621: 1-13, figs. 1-6.
- Hoffman, R. L. 1964. Taxonomic notes on some American *Nemasomatid* millipeds. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 89: 165-182.

ON SOME EMESINAE FROM DUTCH GUIANA (SURINAM), WITH
A NEW SPECIES.
(REDUVIIDAE)

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The material treated in this paper was collected by the junior author. Types are deposited in the authors' collection and at the USNM. The junior author will at a future date donate his material to the Museum at Leiden.

All the species discussed represent new records for Dutch Guiana. A new species of *Stenolemus* is described. The junior author made some observations on the habits of this new species. A microscopic drawing of a modification of the antenna of this species is included. This organ, also noted in an other species of *Stenolemus*, may have something to do with the spider-web frequenting habit of this species.

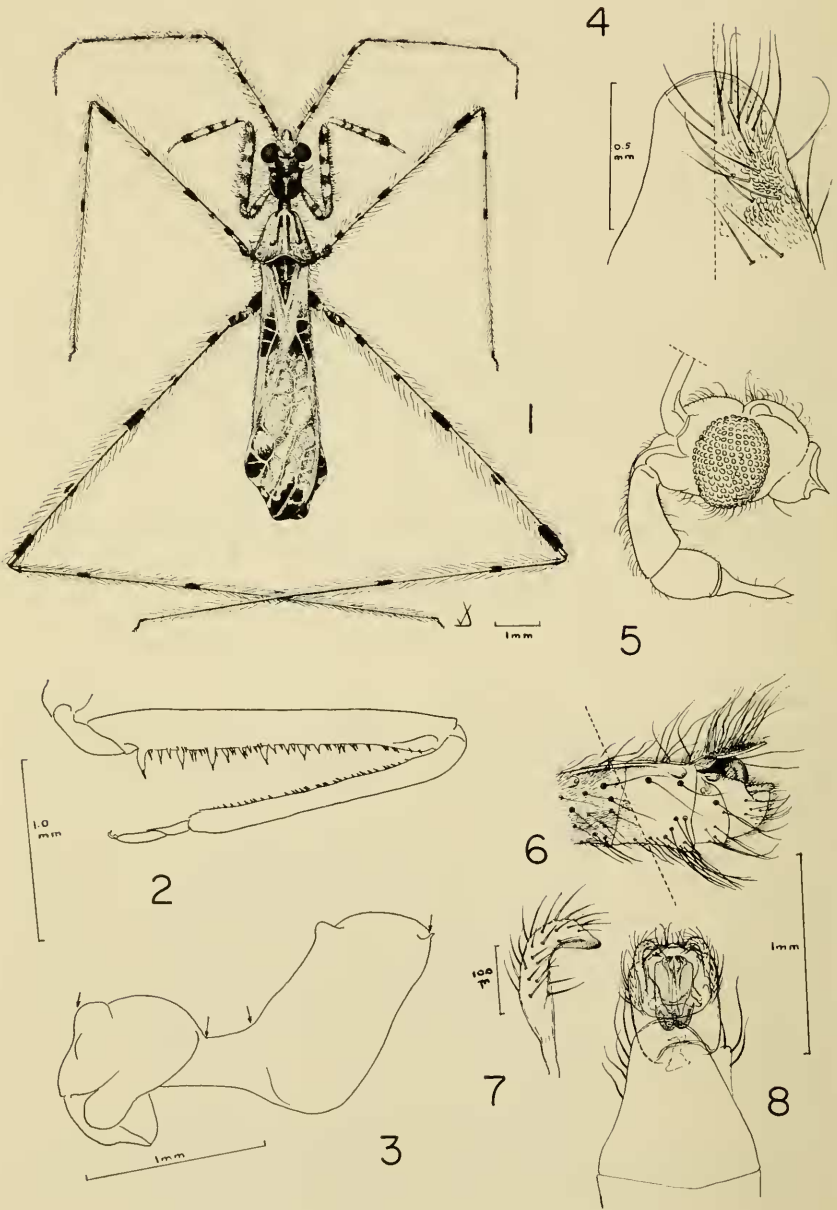
We are grateful to Dr. Pedro Wygodzinsky, from the American Museum of Natural History at New York City, for helping us with the identification of this material.

Stenolemus arachniphagus, n. sp.

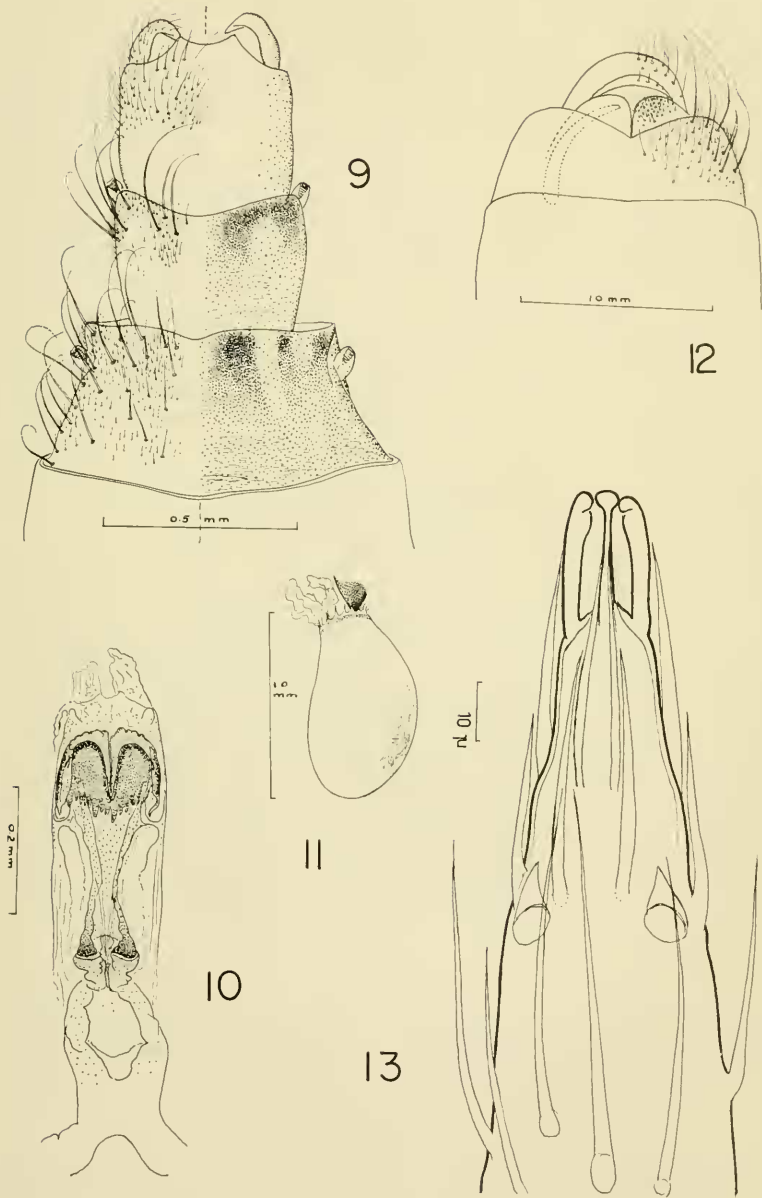
Belongs in the group of species with a short pedicel in the pronotum and lacking ventral spines on the abdomen. It can be distinguished from the other species in the group by details of the coloration and genitalic characters.

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Stenolemus arachniphagus sp. nov., male: 1. habitus. 2. foreleg, lateral, 3. pronotum, lateral, 4. seventh tergum, 5. head, lateral, 6. apex of abdomen, lateral,



7. left clasper, dorsal, 8. apex of abdomen, dorsal, 9. apex of abdomen, ventral, 10. penis, dorsal. Female: 11. egg, 12. apex of abdomen, ventral, 13. microscopic detail of apex of antenna.

Male—overall color pale stramineous and marked with brownish and brown. Head grayish-brown; anterior lobe stramineous dorsally. Antenna stramineous, with four darker bands on first and second segments as illustrated; third basally and fourth with a short basal and an apical blackish band. Beak of same color as posterior lobe of head. Pronotum with anterior lobe and pedicel grayish-brown, of same color as posterior lobe of head, anterior lobe medianly and laterally paler; posterior lobe stramineous. Mesonotum, including spine, stramineous; metanotum brownish, spine stramineous apically. Meso- and metathorax ventrally brownish, darker than anterior lobe of pronotum. Forelegs stramineous; coxa with a sub-apical brownish band; femur and tibia with four brownish bands as illustrated; tarsus darkening toward apex. Midlegs stramineous; coxa blackish-brown; trochanter brown apically and basally; femur with a dark untufted brown ring about midway and another subapically, with two brownish basal bands and another before subapical band; tibia with three short bands on basal half; tarsus brown. Hind legs colored as midleg, bands slightly darker and longer. Forewing stramineous; with three principal brown areas as follows: at base of first discal cell and extending over to costal cell, at apex of outer apical cell, and at inner angle of inner apical cell; small dashes or small areas of brown or brownish each side of some or most veins of discal and apical cells (fig. 1). Abdomen brown, of same color as metathorax ventrally. Pilosity typical of the genus, i. e., long fine pilosity on the appendages and short decumbent and long semierect pilosity on body. Armature of foreleg as in figure 2.

Width of head across eyes 1.05 mm.; interocular space 0.42 mm.; length of head from base of beak to posterior margin 0.84 mm. Beak segments laterally as follows: I, 0.54 mm.; II, 0.34 mm.; III, 0.42 mm.; shape as in figure 5. Segments of forelegs as follows: coxa, 1.04 mm.; trochanter, 0.34 mm.; femur, 1.95 mm.; tibia, 1.45 mm.; tarsus, 0.4 mm.; Antennal segments I, 2.53 mm.; II, 3.07 mm.; III, 0.5 mm.; IV, 0.77 mm. Width of anterior lobe at shoulders 0.70 mm.; caudal width of posterior lobe 1.30 mm. Anterior lobe of pronotum from shoulder or antero-dorsal angle to apex of pedicel 0.65 mm., pedicel dorsally 0.25 mm., and posterior lobe 1.20 mm. (figure 3, from arrow to arrow). Posterior lobe with a short blunt spine at end of each lateral arm of the dorsal carina; dorsal carina like a three-point fork (fig. 1). Length of forewing 5.9 mm.; greatest width 1.54 mm. Forewing with veins inside all cells, giving it a somewhat reticulate appearance; apical margin concave. Abdomen without ventral spines, figs. 6 and 9. Overall length 8.5 mm.

Male genitalic segments and penis as in figures 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Female—coloration much as in male; in some specimens with slightly more marked contrast between the light and dark areas. Most specimens with more abundant brown coloration along the veins inside the cells than in the male. Apex of abdomen from below as in figure 12; egg as in figure 11. Overall length 9.0 mm.

This species seems closer to *Stenolemus dureti* Wygodzinsky. They can be separated as follows:

Forewing dark brown along costal and inner margin; brown rings on femora longer than whitish areas in between	S. dureti
Forewing with three principal dark areas (fig. 1); brown rings on femora much shorter than whitish areas in between	S. arachniphagus

Holotype—male, Paramaribo, Surinam, Aug. 25, 1959, P. H. van Doesburg collector, in junior author's collection. Allotype, female, same data in the junior author's collection. Paratypes: one male, in the U. S. National Museum, same data; one male in Dr. P. Wygodzinsky's collection, same data; three males and three females in the senior author's collection, same data; 10, including both sexes in the junior author's collection, same data.

The specimens were collected from the webs of the social spider *Anelosimus rupununi* Levi. This spider makes huge webs on trees. The adults and the nymphs were observed to prey on young spiders. Microscopic examination of the tip of the antenna shows the organ or modification illustrated in figure 13. As stated, this organ is present in another undetermined species of *Stenolemus* that also lives in spiderwebs. Whether this organ has something to do with the spider-web inhabiting habit remains to be proven.

Other material examined:

Gardena marcia McAtee and Malloch

Seven specimens including both sexes, from Paramaribo.

Gardena aggripina McAtee and Malloch

One male and one female, from Paramaribo.

Gardena faustina McAtee and Malloch

Two males from Paramaribo.

Ploiaria punctipes McAtee and Malloch

Four specimens of both sexes from Paramaribo.

Emesaya brevipennis australis McAtee and Malloch

Six specimens, including both sexes, from Paramaribo.

Myiagreutes praececellens Bergroth

Six specimens of both sexes from Paramaribo.

Ghilianella ica McAtee and Malloch

One male from Wonotobo.

Ghilianella sp. 1

A female specimen from Spilaliwini, different from all known females, that may represent a new species or the female of one described only from males.

Ghilianella sp. 2

Two males from Paramaribo, different from all known males. May represent an undescribed species. Probably not the other sex of species 1 above.

REFERENCE

- McAtee, W. L. and J. R. Malloch. 1925. Revision of the American bugs of the Reduviid subfamily Ploiariinae. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 67(1): 1-35.